

four-footed animals, probably opossums (*Phalangista*), the drawing being of about the size of that animal. Two of the figures are roughly shaded. There were several similar rows of the same figures in one cave.

Figure 2 is a tolerably good representation of one of the fish of the Creek. It also is shaded.

Figures 3 I do not understand. The larger may be intended for a shark. Figure 4 is evidently intended for a white man. North American Indians are said to have distinguished white men in their drawings by putting a tall hat on them. Such a form of headdress must be astonishing to a savage at first acquaintance.

Near one of the caves, on a flat slab of stone standing naturally erect, is a figure of a Kangaroo cut out in the stone itself. The figure is five feet in height. It is marked out by means of an incised groove, which is an inch and a half in depth. The figure is shaded, or rather rendered more conspicuous by the chipping of irregular small holes all over the area representing the body, and also as in the charcoal drawings of opossums, by means of lines.

The forelegs of the Kangaroo seem not to have been finished, or the artist has been especially unsuccessful in his attempts to represent them, and perhaps has tried to correct them, as appears possible from the number of lines. The contour line of the body is carried across the root of the tail. Similar drawings, executed by cutting grooves in stone, are common about Sydney.

In Peron and Leseur's "Voyage"* a plate is given of similar drawings of fish and Kangaroos by Blacks, from Port Jackson, and one of the drawings shows a similar attempt at irregular shading, as seen in some of the present figures. Another plate of the same work, shows the Blacks living on the shore, about caves under cliffs, such as those here described. The plates in question are unnumbered, and I could not find reference to them in the text of the book.

Besides the drawings, in almost every cave were hand marks. These marks have been the subject of much discussion, and various speculations have been made as to some important meaning of the "Red Hand of Australia." These hand marks have been made by placing a hand against the flat stone, and then squirting a mixture of whitish clay and water from the mouth all around. The hand being removed, a tracing of it remains, and where the sandstone is red, appears red on a whitish ground.

* "Voyage des Découvertes aux terres Australes." Peron et Leseur. Paris, 1807, Atlas.